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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

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Humidity 62

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

UNIFORM FREIGHTS FROM AMERICA

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 26.
A New York telegram says that after a two days conference the Shipping Board and foreign steamship companies agreed to establish uniform freights from all American ports and eliminate competition. Representatives of American, British and Japanese companies met on May 3 to determine the rates from America to the Far East.

FREE MUTTON IMPORTS.

LONDON, April 25.
Control has been removed from imported mutton.

LABOUR AND FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, April 26.
Residing at a conference of labour delegates convened by the Union of democratic control, Ramsay MacDonald deplored the activity in foreign affairs. If labour were going to govern they must have their own foreign policy. They must unite with workers of other countries to secure world peace.

SAN REMO DIPLOMACY.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS NO ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCE

LONDON, April 26.
Lloyd George, returning from the conference, received a number of French journalists, to whom he emphasized that the settlement left no question of principle outstanding. He declared that he had never discouraged the employment of military means for enforcing the treaty but the Germans should not be prevented from restoring order. Stressing the necessity of Anglo-French unity, Lloyd George maintained that there had been no disagreements although there had been difficulties. He urged them not to magnify insects into rhinoceroses. The British and French must make allowances for difference in temperament. He hoped in any future difficulties they would talk matters over together and not fire at long range.

Signor Nitti, also receiving journalists, said since the war is over it is absolutely necessary if Europe is to be saved to place Germany and Russia in a position to reconstitute themselves. Italy was most anxious to resume commercial relations with them. The allies must convince Russia that they had no ill-feeling but Russia must guarantee to co-operate with their internal affairs when relations were restored. Italy must be able to see that Bolshevik conditions in Russia were not a danger. Signor Nitti added that it was useless to discuss revision of the peace treaty because Germany was responsible for the war but the treaty must be honestly applied. The allies should enable Germany to work, for her collapse would mean the collapse of the whole of Europe. What we had defeated was German imperialism. Germany must disarm.

Representatives of the American embassy in Paris arrived at San Remo in the afternoon with instructions from Washington, whereupon the American ambassador from Rome immediately proceeded to the Villa Devachan to attend the conference.

Lloyd George announced that as a result of the conference between M. Millerand and himself a joint declaration will be prepared announcing Franco-British agreement to enforce the disarmament clauses of the treaty, and disavowing the idea of France occupying the right bank of the Rhine or the Ruhr coalfields.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

ARE HIGH FREIGHTS JUSTIFIED?

LONDON, April 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to one of the two Cootes, one of the three Halls stated that it was not proposed to reimpose control on wool.

Mr. Lunn suggested that in view of the recent increase in freights, an inquiry should be held into the profits of shipowners and whether there was justification for increase of freights at present.

Mr. Horne, promised to bring the suggestion to the notice of the central committee.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the supreme council was considering the question of Germany's execution of the terms of the peace treaty with regard to the surrender or destruction of aircraft material. The government intended to have the treaty carried out.

Replying to Major Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the government would introduce an anti-dumping bill this session. He also stated that government did not propose any amendments to the peace treaty to the allies.

PRINCE IN N. Z.

AUCKLAND, N. Z. April 26:

A renewal of the stirring scenes of welcome to the Prince of Wales took place on the Domain cricket ground on Monday. There were 30,000 cheering spectators, including the premier and members of the cabinet. The Prince proceeds southwards on April 27 aboard a train entirely manufactured in New Zealand. He meets a lot of Maoris at Rotorua.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.

The British general Keyes who has been conferring with General Wrangel at Sebastopol has left the Crimea for London. It is reported that Gen. Keyes is going to Moscow in order to discuss an armistice.

U. S. AND ARMENIA.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The United States has formally recognised the independence of the republic of Armenia.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Mr. Hines, the director of railroads, has resigned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUHR CRISIS.

BERLIN, April 26.
The President of the German People's Delegation in Paris has presented a Note to the Entente pointing out that as a result of the withdrawal carried out, the number of troops in the neutral zone does not any longer exceed the force allowed by the Peace Treaty and only a number of military formations are now in excess. Further diminutions of the formations at present are not feasible, as the execution of police measures in the thickly-populated districts can best be carried out by small military groups.

SAN REMO, April 26.
Conversing with journalists, M. Lloyd George denied that economic pressure against Germany was proposed. He declared that if a breach of the Treaty were committed, means for enforcing the treaty must be used but the extent of such measures would depend upon the nature of the breach. The dislocated economic pressure, involving the stoppage of foodstuffs, was enough starvation in Germany already. Anyhow, the Treaty must be enforced. He did not believe any ally would act alone. The allies must stand together, because the time might come when Germany may again be formidable, but the idea that Germany seriously menaced the security of the allies at present was fantastic. The reports of British officers from all parts of Germany indicated that Germany was paralysed.

He anticipated a satisfactory settlement of the Ruhr question. One difficulty at present was the refusal of Bavaria to obey the orders of Berlin, but the occupation of the Ruhr Valley and part of Prussia was not the best method of putting pressure on Bavaria.

The President was of opinion that the Ruhr crisis was exaggerated, but that the German character would not readily adopt Bolshevism. On the other hand the ludicrous failure of the Kapp incident showed that Germany was not disposed to support the military movement.

As regards the last German Note, the real question was whether 100,000 men were sufficient to maintain order. If they were, then the German request was unreasonable, but if not then different considerations must apply. Marshal Foch once recommended a German army of 200,000 when he believed that America was joining in the guarantee to France, but the situation had changed owing to the attitude of America. All the military advisers of the Allies recommended an army of 300,000. Marshal Foch, however, proposed a conscript army of that size, but the proposal was rejected on the ground that it would give Germany 2,000,000 trained men every 10 years which was too dangerous.

LONDON, April 26.
M. Millerand, in an interview as regards the enforcement of the Treaty, said that there was no real Anglo-French divergence. There was no doubt that an agreement would be reached. Among other points, France insisted on the disarmament of Germany. The minor and natural difficulties regarding the coal question had been exaggerated. There might also be difficulties regarding financial obligations with Germany. When Germany had proved good faith, France would meet Germany in a reasonable spirit. The report of the Air Commission showed that Germany was determined in her attempt to evade the Treaty.

M. Millerand regarded Germany's request for an increased army as another attempt to evade obligations.

The *Petit Journal's* correspondent at San Remo says that Marshal Foch does not consider that the Allied troops are sufficient in number to enforce the Treaty, and recommends an increase by 300,000.

LONDON, April 24.
General Masterman, the Head of the Allied Commission on Air Control, in reporting to the Ambassadors Conference, urged the necessity of immediate Allied action to make Germany execute the clauses of the Treaty dealing with the suppression of military aircraft.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Watford, urged that the amount of Germany's indemnity should be fixed as soon as possible by the Reparation Committee, and said that we must get rid of the war atmosphere, and the sooner the Supreme Council ceases to exist the better. Now that we were at peace with Germany, the Supreme Council could give place to the League of Nations. The entry of the German troops into the Ruhr Valley was clearly a breach of the Treaty. The proper course would have been for any member of the League to take immediate action under the provisions of the Covenant. There would have been no question of Germany disobeying an order from the League. Germany would have been assured of an impartial decision and any misunderstanding would have been avoided.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

ACAPULCO, April 23rd.

The Commander of the Sonora Forces asserts that the States of Michoacan, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Toluca and Vera Cruz have joined the revolt against Carranza.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.
It is learned that Admiral Rodman has sent warships to Mexican waters under the orders of the Navy Department. It is stated here that the cruiser *Sacramento* is already off Tampico. The Department is watching the situation in Mexico.

NATION'S PHYSIQUE.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Prince Albert, in his capacity as President of the Industrial Welfare Society, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the necessity of national physical education. Business men and workers, His Royal Highness said, should combine the task of raising the standard of the nation's manhood and childhood which was a serious menace to the future.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1920,
commencing at 4.30 p.m.
At No. 65 Wyndham Street.A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising—

Teak hatstand, plush covered couch and armchairs, lady's teak and blackwood desks, teak card table, easy chairs, marble top console table with bevelled mirrors, fancy electric lamps, electric ceiling fans, fancy mantel clocks and mirrors, porcelain figures, Japanese silk embroidered screens, engravings, white lace curtains, carpets, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, teak ice chest, teak bookcase, occasional tables, brass fenders, dinner services, glass and electro-plated ware, teak overmantels with bevelled mirrors, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Double brass bedsteads, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, double toilet sets, box couch, etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage Plan by John Brismead and Sons
1 Enamelled bath
And
A Selection of Choice Silver ware.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.on
FRIDAY, April 30, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street.A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
comprising—

Blackwood curio stands, tea-sets, tables and stools, leather covered couch and easy chairs, finely carved teak screen, teak dinner wagon, teak ice chest, teak dining chairs, card table, riding desks, bookcases, engravings, etc., single and double brass mounted coat bookcases, teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, camporwood and teak chests of drawers, occasional tables, etc., etc.

Also
1 Geyser (new)
On view from Thursday, 29th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Thomas & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

on
TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.The Steamer "DAGMAR"
now lies in the Mueen River,
at K, with all her machinery, gear
and outfit complete, etc.

1920 tons gross Reg.
151 tons net Reg.

1920 tons deadweight capacity on
17 feet most draft, speed 10 knots.

This Steamer was shown in the
Gulf of Siam, was salvaged and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry docked
and put into repair.

Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.

The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
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will turn out 2,400 dozen of sprayed
water per day.

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a large assortment of
FILTERS

1, 3 Gallons up to 4 gallons

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When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to infants and so Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with LACTOGEN which is the best human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the infants thriving and free from all infantile ailments.



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**WAR AND ARMISTICE
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Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
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CATALOGUES AND ALBUMS
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
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CHERRY & CO.,
FOODER STREET,
Opposite a Hongkong Hotel,
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**THERAPION No. 1
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THERAPION No. 3**
As the Standard Ointment for the skin.
It is the most effective and reliable
remedy for all skin diseases.
It is the only ointment which is
guaranteed to be free from all
poisonous ingredients.
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DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED
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The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes



It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the **Magnum size**

"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This Advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

ALIEN LAND-OWNERSHIP
IN JAPAN.

In an article the *Yiji* describes the Alien Land Ownership Law of 1910 as conceived in an illiberal and narrow minded spirit. It seems doubtful to those who have witnessed the history of that piece of legislation whether even that much can be said for it. Those curious persons, Japanese and foreign, who spend their subsidised days misrepresenting facts in the supposed interests of Japan, often wish in when some Arizona land law is under discussion, and to illustrate the liberality of the Japanese laws, declare that the laws of Japan allow foreigners to own land well knowing that this is not true. The reciprocity clause is fatal to the whole law, because if a single country—or even a single State of the American Union—debars foreigners from owning land, then if the country in which such a hindrance exists is in treaty relations with Japan on a "most favoured nation" basis, all foreigners alike become automatically barred from Japanese land ownership. The reciprocity clause, moreover, takes away from Japan the right to complain of "illiberality" elsewhere, since it provides an appropriate remedy. As the *Yiji* also reminds its readers, the law, which has in ten years little exception in the vivid imagination of propaganda, makes very notable exceptions. Enormous areas are excluded altogether—every place, in fact, where a foreigner might conceivably make a farm or plantation; and so the very point on which such stress is laid in controversies with foreign countries is acknowledged in Japan itself even in the unexercised law. It seems incredible that such bold demonstrations should be made by Japanese in California against any limitations set to their owning and cultivation of land, which they enjoy in such large and liberal measure, while no Californian could own land in the Hokkaido, Formosa, Saghalien, or various other areas even were the law of 1910 put into force. It only illustrates the great power of bluff when the apologetic point to that still-born law as evidence of the superior liberality of the laws of Japan. Another very valid objection to the still-born law, which the *Yiji* points out, is that under the application has to be made to the Minister for Home Affairs. This may be explained as a mere formality or as a necessary precaution to prevent undesirable persons from acquiring property, but foreigners who have experienced difficulties in getting a lease registered in a prefectural office will not be likely to regard the getting of permission from a Government Department for a sale as presenting merely imaginary difficulties. It is not unfair in estimating the object of this rule to judge it in the light of that other one which provides (under this liberal Act of 1910) that

if the foreign landowner absents himself from the country for a term of years he loses his property! It is somewhat reluctant to grant such a law. These considerations were brought somewhat forcibly to light when the question of racial equality was raised at the Peace Conference. The old pretences fell to pieces, and it was made clear that if there existed in some Western countries discrimination against foreigners, these existed in still greater measure in the foremost of Oriental countries. In addition to this, the relative status of various countries had, in the meantime, changed. A reason sometimes advanced in the past for one-sided regulations was that Japan being a comparatively poor country, the unrestricted operations of wealthy foreigners might work to the serious disadvantage of the people. That, however, could hardly be said to be the case now. One of the conspicuous developments of the war has been the purchase by Japanese of many of the best sites in Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, and other British ports, to the extent of aggravating considerably the difficulties of the housing problem felt by British subjects. The number of suits acquired by foreigners in Japan, despite the fact that it has been very small, but the number bought, but is large, and where the modest success of the foreign merchant stood a few years ago rise now the commercial palaces of the war epoch. This alone puts a different complexion on the whole question. Japan is now in a position to meet any nation on equal terms and thoughtful men in the country feel the necessity of changing their attitude somewhat, and no longer taking it for granted that unless Japan cativates a very one-sided reciprocity will be at a disadvantage in dealing with abler nations. The other try Mr. Fara made a rather ingenious excuse in the Diet for blocking a needed reform. He argued that it would be absurd and unreasonable to revise the new Election Law before ever that law had gone into effect. This idea seems to have little support in England today. Few there who consider that Irish Home Rule should have its trial run as settled in 1914 and not be amended until there had been experience of how it worked. Certainly the Prime Minister advocates no such course. Nor does such an idea, apparently occur to the *Yiji*, which recommends a new land ownership law being enacted before the still-born one ever comes into effect. There can be no doubt of the enhancement of the national dignity that would result if Japan passed a law such as recommended by the *Yiji*—a simple measure giving foreigners similar rights to Japanese subjects. It would not hurt Japan economically in the least. In these

CENTENARIES OF 1920.

SOME NOTEWORTHY DATES.

The two most noteworthy centenaries of this year are those of the birth of William T. Sherman on February 8, 1820, and the death of Daniel Boone on September 23, 1820. Of all the persons whose names grace the panels of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, these are the only ones whose birth or death occurred in 1820. Sherman is one of five full generals of whom the United States is proud to boast. The deeds of Boone, who emigrated to Missouri, then Spanish possession, are known to every schoolboy. On February 15, 1820, Susan B. Anthony was born. The work begun by her will be consummated in the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution. On March 22, 1820, Stephen Decatur was killed in a duel with James Barron. Only a few years before he had forced the Dey of Algiers to renounce tribute from the United States. In England, on April 27, 1820, was born the sympathetic philosopher, Herbert Spencer. At Florence, in May, 1820, was born the famous nurse, Florence Nightingale. In Ireland, on August 21, 1820, occurred the birth of the distinguished physicist, John Tyndall. In Sweden, on October 5, 1820, Jenny Lind, the famous singer, first saw the light. Memorable events one, two, and three centuries ago from this year are Mayflower in 1620, the South Sea Bubble, which collapsed in 1720, causing distress throughout England; and the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

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By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MAGARONI PASTE STARS, you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our products being manufactured from flour of the Best Quality and under the most sanitary method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the world. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

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throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the deceased),

SATURDAY,

May 1, 1920, at 11 o'clock,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One 4.5 H.P. Twin-cylinder INDIAN
Motor-cycle and Sidecar, in running
order, complete with Lamps, Tools,
Sidecar Apron, Pillion Cushion, Pump,
Spare Plugs, etc.

Very smart outfit.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from His Lordship
the Bishop of Victoria, to sell by
Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

the 30th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at
his residence St. Paul's College.

Scrum

Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc.,
therein contained,

consisting of:—

Ballstand, Teakwood Roll-top Desk,
Writing Tables, Chesterfield Sofa and
Arm-chairs, Large Glass-fronted Book-
cases, Teakwood Sideboard, and Dining
Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Carpets
and Rugs, Sundry Glassware, Crockery
and Pictures.

English made Twin Beds, Teakwood
Bedroom Suite, Wardrobe, Washstand
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Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

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APIOL-STEEL
WATER-PROOF PILLS

A Powerful Remedy for all Urinary Disorders.
It is a powerful remedy for all Urinary Disorders.
It is a powerful remedy for all Urinary Disorders.
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MARTIN'S
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DO YOU KNOW THAT EVERY MOTOR BOAT

BUILT IN OUR YARDS IS
INSPECTED AT ALL STAGES
OF CONSTRUCTION AND IS
PASSED ONLY AFTER PROV-
ING ITSELF IN MANY EX-
HAUSTIVE TESTS?

WE HAVE MANY
NEW DESIGNS.

Let us Figure on your
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
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WANTED FOR CANTON.—An
Experienced Chinese Office
Clerk with knowledge of general office
work. Must have thorough knowledge
of English, and must be typist.
Stenographer preferred. Excellent
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familiar with statistical work. Must be
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with a thorough knowledge of shipping
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Stenographer and Typist.
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To Facilitate the large increasing business, The
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI have
established a HEAD OFFICE for South China on the Ground
Floor of THE SUN Building, Canton, and request that for the
future all matters pertaining to the above Company will be
addressed to that office.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY,
L. C. Winters, Gen. Mgr. South China.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce that the INTER-
NATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI have opened a
HEAD OFFICE for South China, in Canton, and from this date
all business pertaining to the above Company will be addressed
to that office. By mutual arrangement our Representation of the
above Company ceases from this date.

April 26, 1920.

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The world tours made by Hupmobiles in 1910 and
1912 demonstrated to the whole world the stamina
that can be built into a car selling at a moderate
price and established the Hupmobile reputation
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STANDARD EQUIPMENT.

5-seater Touring or 3-seater
Roadster body.
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SHANGHAI, CHINA.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.

Length over all 55 feet
Breadth extreme 11' 1 inch
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Gross Tonnage 23.01
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Diameter of Boiler 4' 6"
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CONTEMPTUOUS

NICKNAMES

THE ACCOMPANYING ASSUMPTION
OF SUPERIORITY IS ONLY
BOORISH IGNORANCE.

Some nations, like individuals, are
sensitive about nicknames. Others
do not care. The English do not
wince at "John Bull," we do not
mind "Yankee," and we never heard
a Cornishman object particularly to
"Cousin Jack," but there are other
nicknames that are resented. In most
such cases the name has come to have
a contemptuous significance. In point
is the term "dago."

Now, in the first place, there was
no reason why Italians or Spaniards or
Portuguese should find "dago" un-
pleasant. It is merely a corruption
of the Spanish "Diego," Portuguese
"Diogo," equivalent to the English
"James," and a common name in
Southwestern Europe, particularly in
Spain, as it is the name of the patron
saint of the country. Originally fast-
ened on Spaniards by English sailors,
it was extended to cover Italians and
Portuguese, and in this country has
been applied chiefly to Italians. But
though originally harmless enough,
the term has come to be contemptu-
ous. As such, Italians do not like it.
And that is sufficient reason for not
using it.

Derivative nicknames of any sort and
the conscious assumption of superior-
ity, that goes with the use of them are
not only marks of ignorant vulgarity,
but are positively vicious in result.
A large part of the ill will that Mex-
icans feel towards Americans is due to
a bumptious assumption on our part
that Mexicans are an inferior race.
In a similar way we have alienated
the South Americans. It is only the
ignorant provincial who asserts that
his own race is beyond compare. The
world has produced, and now pos-
sesses, several superior races, differ-
ing, but each excelling in some qual-
ities. Let those who assume that
Latin-Americans are uncivilized
examine the fact that though the
United States has built one great city,
New York, that we may be proud of,
South America has created two,
Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, that
Americans are compelled to admire.

As for the Italians, they are so
great a people that they really ought
not to take notice when some igno-
rant publicly calls them "dagoes."
They should consider the source, and
when they find the term in the speech
of a United States Senator let them
remember that Senators are not al-
ways chosen for breeding, knowledge
or breadth of understanding.—San
Francisco Chronicle.

Two Weeks Old Baby Had Eczema On Body Cuticura Healed

"When only two weeks old, baby
had running eczema all over her body,
and even on her ears. It
came like water blisters,
then burst and she had no
sleep. The best of her
body was terrible. I could
not dress her."

"I had her treated, but
she was too far gone. Then I sent for a free sample
of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I
bought more, and in less than three
weeks she was healed." Signed
Mrs. E. Annandale, 341, Southampton
Rd., Eastleigh, Hants, Eng.

"Delicate, sensitive skins with
tendency to pimples, redness or roughness
should not be irritated by impure,
harshly medicated soaps. Why not
use Cuticura, and for every-day toilet
purpose, Cuticura; a pure, gentle soap,
touching the first signs of pimples or
irritation with Cuticura Ointment?"

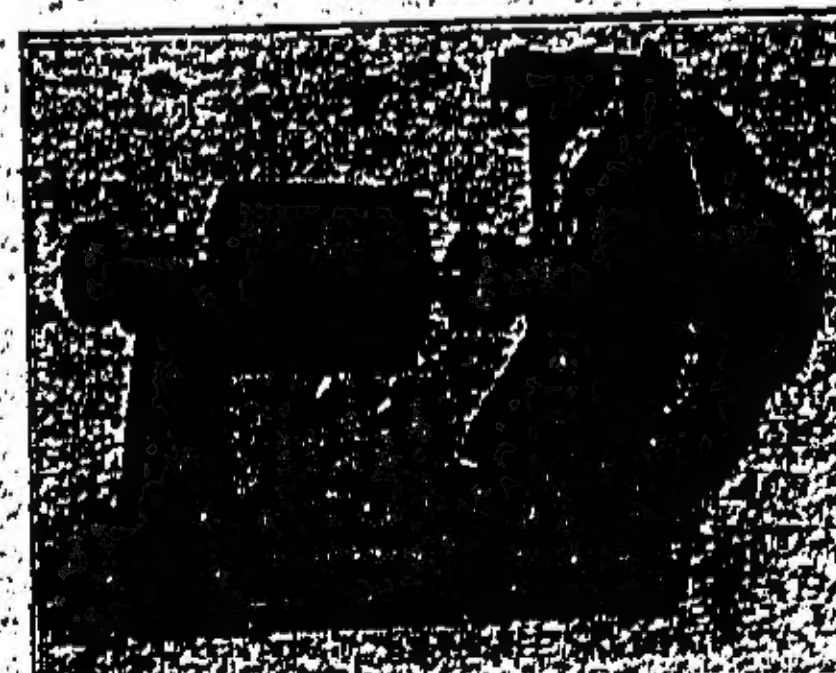
Get Cuticura Ointment to heal. British
Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Char-
terhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good
digestion you must not let your
bowels become clogged with poisonous
waste from the body, as is always the
case when you become constipated.
Proper food, an abundance of water and
plenty of outdoor exercise should keep
your bowels regular. When that fails
you should take Chamberlain's Tablets.
They cause a gentle movement of the
bowels, and are easy and pleasant to
take. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1920.



Centrifugal Pumps to suit

all purposes

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Buildings, Canton Road.

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Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
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you by Noble's will give you extreme satis-
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by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on
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MOTOR THE REPUBLIC MOTOR BOAT FOR BOATS. CO., LTD. HIRE

Head Office: Praya East. Station at Blake Pier.
Tel. 207. Tel. 1247.
Passengers conveyed to and from steamers or across the harbour. Our
reliable craft are eminently suited for PIONEER PARTIES, roomy but
economical.

Forget the last Ferry. We take you to Tsing Tau for \$1.00—specially
reduced fare.
General Terms: \$2.00 per hour or part thereof, or \$1.00 per trip not
exceeding 15 minutes.

Our runners will meet you on the WESTERN SIDE of Blake Pier. For
long trips and hire by the day apply to the Superintendent there.
MOX LIN, Managing Director.

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THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H.M. Naval Yard.)
9, Ice House Street, HONGKONG.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.
165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



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ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$26.50
per dozen \$3.35
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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THIS WEEK SPECIAL SHOW "JACK TAR TOGS"

in all Sizes

FOR

CHILDREN.

JACK TAR

JUMPERS AND SKIRTS
for LADIES.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920.

TO-DAY'S CENTENARY.

Exactly one hundred years ago to-day, April 27, 1820, Herbert Spencer was born at Derby. He was never a University man, but was practically self-taught. He was a journalist and sub-editor, but he used his brain, and thought for himself. Other men's brains have to be used by any man, however clever, but there is a right way and a wrong way to use them. There is the average way and there is Spencer's way. There is the way of the sponge, and the way of the whetstone or hone. There is the "take it from him" way, on the ground that he is him; and there is the "take it from no man" way, on the ground that you, too, have brains, which ought to be exercised. It follows that even from Herbert Spencer we must not accept *ipso facto*, but take our profit of his labour by way of consideration and eclecticism. He was, as all philosophers are, very human, and the human touch to round off and complete his fragments of science into a whole system, his glimpses of truth into a perfect vision, led him to lay down much that under analysis resolves itself into a mere variation of terminology, not always a change for the better. The synthesis of his philosophy is less complete than the innocent imagine. It is more important politically than the ignorant suppose. If we recall the statement made by competent observers that the Japanese are saturated with Spencerian ideas, Spencer has been translated into many languages, but perhaps nowhere taken more seriously than in Japan. America also, at one time, was disposed to regard the Synthetic Philosophy as a new gospel; but a certain shrewd humour and common-sense that lies deeply at the roots of that people comes to re-assert them from all such sweeping formulas. They are given to running after new gods, but never further than the tether of practicality permits. To say that Spencer's great scheme falls short of its aim is just, but it must be remembered that he was too close to the discoveries of the XIX century to be a right perspective. Had he been living in these later days he would undoubtedly have done better. The need now is for a re-cent-

him. He knows, also, that if he put his hand on a hot stove the order of nature will manifest itself in blisters. Spencer, of course, is not to be held accountable for every Oxford paradox, who presumes to patronize him. The lesson of rationalism with regard to "the instability of the homogeneous" has yet to be fully unfolded. It may destroy Spencer's idea of continuous progress; on the other hand it seems to suggest circumspection. Perhaps the most dangerous because most popular of Spencer's ideas is that in his Principles of Sociology, which gives us the "social organism" instead of the aggregate of individuals it really is. That is only achieved by a figure of speech, a simile, and may have politically undesirable consequences. If only for his suggestive thoughts on ethics, this thinker whose centenary we celebrate to-day deserves to be more generally read than he is. The discovery that his philosophy was less comprehensive and positive than it seemed has been emphasised sufficiently to depolarize it, but it does not deserve the complete neglect that seems to be its present fate. It is only seventeen years ago that this remarkable man died, yet to judge by the papers one would suppose that Sir Oliver Lodge had completely silenced him. It is an absurdity of astronomy, based entirely on a point of view, that a relatively insignificant small and dead body like the moon should eclipse the sun. Spencer, in his way, was a sun. Lodge, if our estimate be acceptable, isn't even a half moon. If this does not suit you, we shall merely ask you to suspend judgment until Lodge's centenary comes, and see what a noise it makes. This is not wanton irreverence. It is a coldly impartial philosophic conclusion, based on the indisputable scientific fact that no man is so great but that you may find a nutmeg greater.

ADVERSARIA.

It is reported that FRANCE and a French officer THE ALPES, was heard to say at Cologne that

"les Anglais sont des demi-boches." This is so literally true that it does not move us to resentment; but we may mildly deplore its intention without adding fuel to the flames. It is not always that we back up our own Government. Some of our good friends remonstrate with us because of that, and accuse us of "defiling our own nest," that abominable parody designed to muzzle all honest critics. "My country, right or wrong," is not a proper sentiment for any honest man; and it is certainly no indication of patriotism. Sometimes it is more symptomatic of booziness. In siding with our own Government against the French in connection with their action regarding the despatch of German troops to Ruhr, we do not forget that the Germans have earned and deserved every humiliation and deprivation imposed upon them. Nor do we forget that the French have perhaps greater reason for the most acute and abiding resentment than we have. Allowing for all that, we still say that it is not good politics for France to force the hands of her allies, and we still say that chauvinism and plain revenge are at the bottom of her behaviour. Now that war passions have had time to subside, it is becoming recognized everywhere save only in France that all the provisions of the Peace Treaty cannot be literally enforced. Unscrupulous politicians on our side have pledged themselves to that, and so far as we can see not one of them has yet dared frankly to admit that they now recognize the impossibility of it. We were the Bohemian that some people love to label us, we would applaud the recent line of the French, because it is calculated to goad the German proletariat into Bolshevism. We admire the French for countless gifts, and the only thing we do not respect is their emotional patriotism tending to such extremes. We cannot blame them for distrusting the present British Government, since we do not trust it ourselves; but in this matter we are obliged to point out to them that the "nation of shopkeepers" is taking the hard-headed, calculating, dispassionate view of the situation. It does not love the Boches any more than they do, but it certainly is at present more capable of seeing in what direction the interests of France lie than the French themselves are. As General Sir Hubert Gough has said, there is nothing to be gained by bullying a beaten Germany. Those who have read Quiller Couch's remarkable study of hate, in a story called "Foe-Parrell," will recognize that on the contrary there is possibility of loss in it. We only say that so much to justify our point of view so different from that of the catches penny-Press at home, as to work in a neat story that there are Frenchmen who share our view. A French now-

paper tells how Tiger Clemenceau was being teased about his Peace Conference work. What would they, demanded he, seeing that he found himself between Lloyd George, who thought himself a Saviour of Mankind, and Woodrow Wilson, who thought himself a Saviour of Mankind? The teaser was not silenced by this daring ban mot. "Whereas you, between them, play the part of a Bismarck." It is inconceivable that any Frenchman could say such a rude thing to any Frenchman, let alone to such a venerable figure as Clemenceau; but the fact that even an untrue story like that could appear in a French newspaper proves that the point has been perceived.

During a discussion on the subject of labour, wages, and strikes, in which Hongkong has a certain mild interest, there was uttered before the Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce at Ipoh an observation which proves that down there they have a Commissioner of Trade and Customs who would probably be popular among certain local taipans. The observation is such a model of asinine incompetence, such an illustration of a particular job in wrong hands, that we give it the prominence of italic type. Mr. Edmund Burnside, Commissioner Trade and Customs, F.M.S., 632 years a member of the Civil Service stood up and spoke these words:

"Sooner or later, and better sooner, a stand must be made against augmentation of wages, for it spells ruin to my country to accede to the aims of labour—namely, less work and more pay. Low productivity does not ameliorate the conditions of the poorer classes, which is generally desired, but low wages assure continuous employment and consequently an improvement in trade."

The Webb's produce a new edition of their History of Trade Unionism, which is more than likely, we will suggest to them to print those words on a fly-leaf, as the prize sample of Bourgeoisism in the XX Century. Combinations of employers to keep down wages are not the new and original idea that this veteran official in his sublime ignorance supposes. They were invented before he was born, and have signally failed in his lifetime. They stimulate labour combinations. It is now a truism—that contented workers are the biggest producers, and that profit-sharing is the correct line of the future to prevent strikes. A man who can talk like Mr. Trade Commissioner Burnside of Malaysia is capable of proposing chain armour and battle-axes as the correct wear for artillery officers.

The Times, of course, is now beneath contempt, and even when it happens to hit the right nail on the head it has to be deprived of any credit for it, like a billiard player who makes a fluke. Three times the High Courts have decided that things done by Government under D.O.R.A. were unlawful. When the King's Bench Division (Sulter J.) recently decided that a Government department cannot commandeer material from an industrial concern and pay it whatever it likes, the Times headed its comments "Another blow to Bureaucracy." While the original D.O.R.A. outrages were going on, and it might have done good by protesting, it maintained silence, so we have nothing to thank it for. It thinks the time has come when a serious attempt should be made to restore the constitutional relationship between the King and his subjects. The time has gone by when the constitutional relationship of citizens and Crown should have been defended against the need for such restoration. The facts of the case referred to are as follows. The Admiralty in 1917, acting under Regulation 2B of the Defence of the Realm Consolidated Regulations, took quantities of rum which were owned by the Newcastle Brewery, who claimed to be paid at the market price. The Admiralty refused to give more than what they considered fair, and they offered a sum much less than the market price and told the suppliants that if they did not accept the offer they must apply for compensation *ex gratia* to the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission. His Lordship now decides that the Regulation was ultra vires so far as it either took away from the subject his remedy in a Court of Law, or transferred the remedy to a tribunal other than a Court of Law without his consent. In this connection there is a Renter telegram which seems to indicate that the Government has passed a Bill to defeat claims for compensation in such circumstances. We are gleefully told that it will "save the State seven hundred millions," by valuing all its war-time acts, flow cases, war about robberies, when it is some other fellow that is being robbed.

While motor car No. 130 was proceeding along Des Voeux Road, in tow of motor car No. 225, going West to East, this morning, its right back wheel came off opposite Wise-man's Cafe, and the car was dragged, some ten yards along the tram lines, before the chauffeur of the car in front was aware that something was amiss, and pulled up. The usual street crowd had gathered by this time, and the arrival of the traffic sergeants on their patrol motor cycle, the road was cleared, and the disabled car dragged to the side of the road, opposite Messrs. Komor and Komor's shop, where the wheel was replaced. Within five minutes the car was continuing its journey.

DR. WU AND THE MONEY.

ACTION IN HONGKONG COURT.

It is understood that the action to be heard in the Supreme Court on Friday, in which Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Minister of Finance for the Canton Military Government, will apply for an order from the Court against the interim injunction granted in Hongkong last week, to prevent the removal by Dr. Wu of any moneys deposited in his name in Hongkong Banks, on the grounds that the injunction is "frivolous and vexatious," is to be heard in Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. E. C. Jenkin, represent Dr. Wu Ting Fang, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., with Mr. E. J. E. Peller, the Canton Military Government. It is understood also, that the amount involved is considerably in excess of \$2,000,000.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 10½d.

Six Chinese succumbed last week to those diabolic twins, flu or pneumonia.

Mr. Victor Hobart Deacon of Weymouth, formerly Hongkong, left estate of the gross value of £54,722.

German and Austrian property in Tokyo Prefecture will be sold by auction in the middle of April says the *Japanese Times*.

A footbridge gave way at the Sojiji temple, Tsurumi, where a festival was being held, and over thirty persons were injured.

Mr. R. T. Wright, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama, is leaving for home shortly, says the *Japan Times*.

Mr. Keisaku Tsubod, assistant professor of the Nishinagahara higher agricultural school, has succeeded in inventing an excellent quality of hemp threads from waste hemp.

Mr. K. Uchida, ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, and Dr. J. Matsunami, Professor of the Tokyo University, will be appointed Government delegates to the International Marine Labour Conference in Genoa.

An official despatch from Berlin states that Mr. Debusch, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, has taken over charge of Japanese affairs from the Spanish Charge d'Affaires.

Acting U.S. Commercial Attache Meekins of Peking has issued a report on "Underwear in China," but does not mention "Up in Mabel's Room," which made so many people at the Theatre laugh last night.

Last week's notifiable disease was: small-pox, 4, diphtheria, 1, typhoid or paratyphoid (European awaiting further test) 1, cerebrospinal fever 5. In the subsequent 48 hours there was one case of small-pox and one (British) of enteric.

The Kwangtung Students' Union has issued a notice to the students of the province saying that it has been advised of the general strike of students in the North, asking that section may be taken to secure a general movement against traitors and militarists in Peking. Canton *Times*.

A Tokyo message of April 7 says:—An imperial ordinance was promulgated today sanctioning the regulations for the mixed court to be established between Japan and Germany, which has been sanctioned by the privy council in view of the urgent necessity for it, under the provisions of article I of the constitution.

A large gathering of friends, including the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. P. F. J. Woodhouse, D. S. P., Mr. King, A. S. P., Mr. Burlingham, A. S. P., and European and Indian Inspectors and Sergeants of the Hongkong Police Force, collected on the Blake Pier this morning to wish bon voyage to the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C. S. P., and Mrs. Wolfe and their children, who sailed for home on the s.s. "Mentor," on well earned leave.

While motor car No. 130 was proceeding along Des Voeux Road, in tow of motor car No. 225, going West to East, this morning, its right back wheel came off opposite Wise-man's Cafe, and the car was dragged, some ten yards along the tram lines, before the chauffeur of the car in front was aware that something was amiss, and pulled up. The usual street crowd had gathered by this time, and the arrival of the traffic sergeants on their patrol motor cycle, the road was cleared, and the disabled car dragged to the side of the road, opposite Messrs. Komor and Komor's shop, where the wheel was replaced. Within five minutes the car was continuing its journey.

DR. WU AND THE MONEY.

ACTION IN HONGKONG COURT.

It is understood that the action to be heard in the Supreme Court on Friday, in which Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Minister of Finance for the Canton Military Government, will apply for an order from the Court against the interim injunction granted in Hongkong last week, to prevent the removal by Dr. Wu of any moneys deposited in his name in Hongkong Banks, on the grounds that the injunction is "frivolous and vexatious," is to be heard in Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. E. C. Jenkin, represent Dr. Wu Ting Fang, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., with Mr. E. J. E. Peller, the Canton Military Government. It is understood also, that the amount involved is considerably in excess of \$2,000,000.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

DENNISTON COMPANY'S OPENING SUCCESS.

Supposing you were married to a woman who thought you perfect—the idea may be a bit far fetched—and that another woman held evidence of a "slip" in the days of your youth and threatened to show it to your wife, what would you do? Would you go at once and humbly make confession or endeavour to recover the incriminating article? "Garry" chose the latter alternative and got himself and many others in some delightful mix ups. Families were torn asunder, engagement rings were on the point of being handed back, but in the end all came out happily. That is the basis of the story of "Up in Mabel's Room" with which the Reynolds Denniston Company opened their season at the Theatre Royal last night, playing to a packed house which laughed itself sore.

To go a little more into detail of the story. A house party is being given by Arthur Weldon, his guests including Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Larchmont, Garry Ainsworth and his wife Geraldine and Mabel Essington—a young widow, who shortly intends to marry Weldon. Garry has had a little amour with Mabel while in Paris, in fact his affections got to such an advanced stage that he sent her a small piece of lingerie. This is of course hidden from his wife and when Mabel threatens to bring it to the light of day he employs a man to assist him in recovering it. Mabel has the idea that Geraldine's love for Garry could be much improved if it could be demonstrated that he was not quite so perfect and it is for this reason that she contemplates displaying the rose pink chemise. During this time Garry has again met Mabel and a little love scene in the lounge room is witnessed by Jimmy. Garry's next flirtation is with Alicia Larchmont who drags from him the story of his youthful indiscretion, though she lamentably misunderstands it. With her gift assumes much more serious proportions and she enquires its age, the time and place, and its whereabouts and from endeavouring to be sympathetic to Garry turns to pitying his wife. The flirtation with Alicia is seen by Arthur so that when Garry is slightly inebriated and mentions the name of Mrs. Larchmont, to the great resentment of Jimmy, Arthur appeals to him to "have a little fight." Garry next apologises to Arthur, and is told to "go as far as you like" to the great astonishment of the other. This leads up to the discovery by Geraldine of something "all white" in her husband's pocket. It is really a chemise belonging to Mabel which Garry's man Corliss has taken in endeavouring to recover the real article. Geraldine faints and is taken up to Mabel's room. Here Garry is hidden beneath the bed and his man, Corliss, occupies the clothes box. Events follow each other with bewildering rapidity, Mabel getting but a poor night's rest. Eventually Garry is discovered and spends the night outside his wife's door. Jimmy is in the same predicament, his wife having discovered him with the article he found downstairs after Geraldine fainted in his hand, although he confesses that he "don't know how it came off." In the morning there are naturally more scenes, conflicting stories are told and conflicting aims are disclosed, but with the recovery of the pink chemise which Garry has succeeded in appropriating, explanations are satisfactorily made.

The play proved to be a continuous run of humour and witty sayings and the company handled it well. They principal part fell to Miss Warda Howard, who filled it excellently, just hitting off the rather frivolous and highly mischievous young widow. The part of Garry went to Mr. Vaughan Morgan, who sustained the role of the virtuous and perfect young husband with considerable skill. Mr. Leo Kennedy was good as Arthur Weldon but Mr. W. D. Howard did not quite seem suited to his part of Jimmy Larchmont.

If ever the company again invite a Hongkong audience to go "up in Mabel's room" it can be assured of a big following.

THE PENANG CLUB.

AND ITS NEW SECRETARY.

A storm of indignation, says the *Strait Times* Penang correspondent, burst over the devoted president of the Penang Club as soon as the appointment of a foreigner to the secretaryship of the club became known. It appears that there were 160 applicants of whom 159 were British and one an alien. Of the 159 it is said that 136 were ex-army men from the rank of Lieut. Col. downwards, all of whom had fought in the war. For the president and his committee it is pleaded that the question of nationality was not considered—it never is in Penang—they saw in the continental candidate the one man whose record promised efficiency as *maitre d'hotel*, caterer, and steward, and as the club is a residential one Mr. Boniface was hailed with delight.

OPEN LETTER TO AN AMERICAN SCHOOL GIRL.

Dear Martha:
Hongkong stands on tip-toe to wave a friendly greeting to you and your classmates in Exira, Iowa. Your appeal for a sample Chinese newspaper, addressed to "the important editor in Hongkong," was just naturally delivered at the *China Mail* office, which is just above the flower stalls, two blocks from the Pacific Ocean, and right next door to where a Chinese newspaper is printed, called the *Wah Tsz Yat Po*, copy of which (marked "this end up") is mailed you herewith.

It is an excellent and interesting idea "to compare the different ways that different countries have of publishing their newspapers," and the *China Mail* congratulates America on its teachers, and hopes America will give them more wages soon, and get more teachers for the 140,000 children who at present have none. The Chinese people are firm believers in, and generous supporters of, education; and if it should happen that you don't approve the spelling in the copy of the *Wah Tsz Yat Po* we send you, you must not think that the editor didn't do his best.

With compliments on your pleasant note, and best wishes for your success in your studies, we are, dear Martha, Yours respectfully,
The Editor, *China Mail*.

PRESBYTERIAN PADRE.

DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

The feelings of regard and esteem entertained toward the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Macdonachie, who leave for home to-day on furlough, were apparent at the farewell social gathering tendered them by the congregation of the Union Church in the Church Hall last evening. Mr. J. L. McPherson presided and there were a large number present. A musical programme, submitted by Mrs. McLeod and Messrs. McLeod, Edgumbe, Hickling, and Farthing, was much enjoyed.

Brief reference was made by Mrs. McPherson to the good work done by Mrs. Macdonachie in connection with the Working Party of the Union Church, which was looking forward with keen anticipation to the return of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonachie.

After paying a tribute to the good work done by Mr. Macdonachie in the past seven years, Mr. McPherson expressed the wish that Mr. and Mrs. Macdonachie would enjoy a pleasant voyage, a restful stay at home, and a happy reunion with the congregation upon their return to Hongkong.

The Rev. Mr. Macdonachie returned, the thanks felt by himself and his wife at the good wishes of those present and expressed the pleasure it would give them to be in their midst again. Mr. McPherson had urged the audience, he said, to work together in the Church administration during his absence and nothing would give him more pleasure than to find on his return that further progress had been made with Church affairs.

BIG T. K. K. LINER IN PORT.

The 20,000 ton Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer s.s. "Korea Maru," of that company's North American Line, plying between San Francisco, Japan, ports, Hongkong and the Philippines, arrived yesterday morning from Nagasaki with 32 first class, 6 second class, and 44 third class passengers. The ship is commanded by Captain M. Jin, and is a twin screw vessel built in America by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. She is over 572 feet in length, overall, and 550 feet in length between perpendiculars, with a beam of 63 feet and a depth of nearly 42 feet. She is a sister ship of the "Siberia Maru," and this type are furnished with three complete decks and a promenade deck. They are divided by 10 water-tight bulkheads to the upper deck, also six to the main deck, which makes them as nearly unsinkable as possible. The accommodation for passengers is excellent.

Passengers for Hongkong include: Mr. R. Appel, Mr. A. F. Appling, Mr. H. Arrindel, Mrs. C. Batchelor, and Miss E. and R. Batchelor, Mr. L. V. Blankman, Mr. L. S. Bauja, Mr. E. C. Cheek, Mr. W. V. Curjel, Mr. R. Furokawa, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hill, Messrs. D. Hida, Ho Lee, D. Lange, E. Mathews, P. Mahood, H. Neilson, L. Queripel, E. Schulz, A. Sadakoff, M. Sawamura, Mr. K. Shinoda, Mr. T. Shinoda, Mr. Tonz Yick, Him, Master T. Tatsuaki, and Messrs. T. Uchida and K. Yamazaki. The "Korea Maru" leaves Hongkong on May 3.

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"NORFOLK"	8,700	8th May	MASSILLON, LONDON & A'warp
"DUNER"	8,400	12th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,800	27th April	Straits, Rangoon and
"MUTTRA"	4,700	14th May	Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	2nd May	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"MASTERS"	4,000	18th May	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	7,000	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DUNER"	8,400	1st May	Shanghai.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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TAMBA MARU Friday, 30th April, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 14th May, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU Thursday, 27th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) ... Monday, 2nd May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 20th April, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU Wednesday, 5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

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KIMI MARU (calling Colombo) ... Wednesday, 28th April.

TENSHIN MARU Monday, 10th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

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TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

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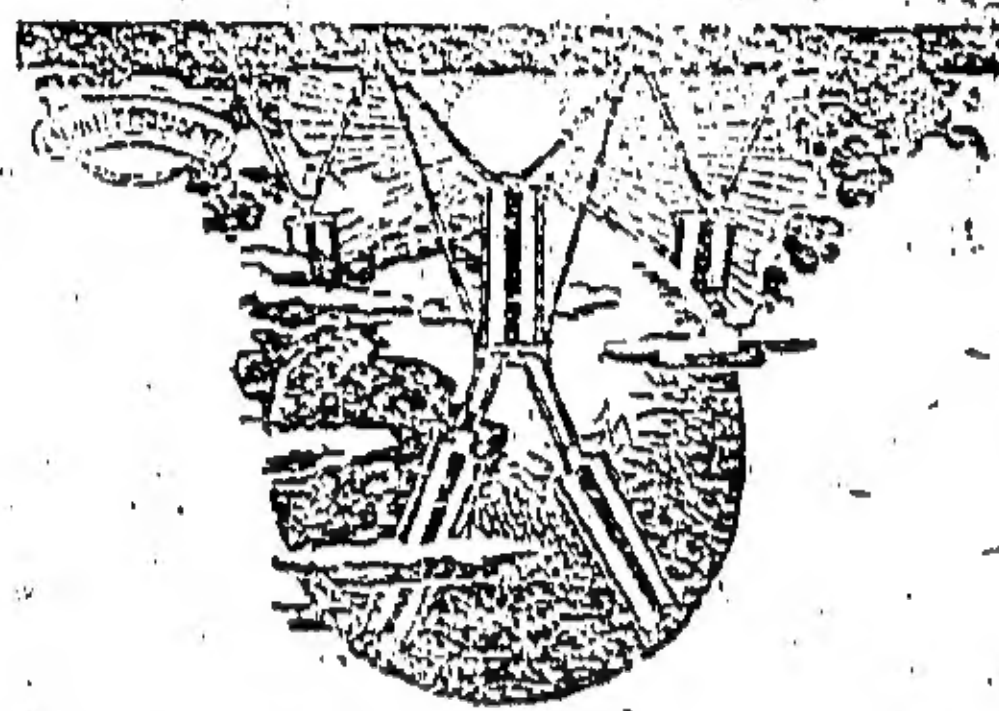
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Esua dor	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile Maru	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 18th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 18th May.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	West Hartland	The Admiralty Line	On 1st May.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shal. &c.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 2nd May.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 2nd May.
New York via Suez.	Lucania	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	About 28th April.
Australian Ports via Manila.	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th April, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan.	Seiyo Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
New York via Panama and Havana.	Lucania	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 2nd May.
Portland.	Coast	The Admiralty Line	About 2nd May.
New York via Panama.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	Beginning of May.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.	Novara	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 2nd May.
Swatow and Singapore.	Liangchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd May.
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Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon.	Yamaguchi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd May.
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Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd May.
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Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd May.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp.	Panama Maru	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 2nd May.
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S.S. "ECUADOR"	WEDNESDAY, June 16th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	WEDNESDAY, July 14th.

ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST KASSON"	THURSDAY, April 29th for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SAN REMO DIPLOMACY.

SAN REMO, April 25.

The conference decided on the incorporation of Mr. Balfour's declaration in the peace treaty with Turkey providing that Palestine shall become the national home of the Jews subject to the rights of the Arabs and Jewish nationals in other countries being understood.

The Adriatic question will be settled on the basis that Fiume, with the district, Volosca Island and Cherso, form a buffer independent state, the constitution whereof is not yet completely drafted. There will be no territorial contiguity between this state and Italian territory. Italy relinquishes her claims on Dalmatia but Zara is to become a free city with her own diplomatic representation. Italy will have the mandate over the whole of Albania.

FOOL NEWS FROM FAKE.

LONDON, April 24.

The Times' New York correspondent says scientists are endeavouring to catch a message from Mars through the wireless plant in Omaha. Yesterday night was chosen because Mars was then closer to earth than it will be for several years. Doctor Millner, "dramatically" describing his experiences, states that the first wave lengths of 15 to 18,000 metres enabled him to hear everything going on in the world. Then he hitched up the wave length to 300,000 metres beyond anything taking place on earth, but met nothing but the deathly silence.

AMERICANS AND BOOZE.

LONDON, April 26.

The Times' New York correspondent says the New York legislature has adopted, after riotous debates, bills legalising the sale in hotel restaurants and clubs of beer containing three and a half per cent. of alcohol. The application of the measure will be contingent upon the decision of the federal supreme court with reference to the constitutionality of Prohibition and the enforcement of the bill which deprives the states of the right to determine what alcoholic content constitutes an intoxicant.

BIG INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

BOMBAY, April 24.

Indian imports in March are valued at twenty-four crores of rupees, an increase of nine crores compared with March 1919. Exports were 32 crores, an increase of nine crores. The year's figures are: imports 298 crores, an increase of 39 crores over 1918-19; exports 327 crores, an increase of 73 crores. Both these totals are records.

OLYMPIAD AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, April 24.

The olympic games opened with an ice hockey match between Sweden and Belgium, which Sweden won by 8 to nil.

LIBERTY IN THE MASS.

A "free American" has been very generally regarded as like a "free Briton," only more so. If we have boasted, not unjustly in the past, of our freedom and of our success in reconciling it with law, order, loyalty, and co-operation, we have thought also of the American as carrying the liberty tradition with him across the ocean and developing it, in any manner, in two one-sided manner. Yet Americans are beginning to ask themselves with new seriousness whether, after all, they are in reality a "free" nation, and they cannot settle the question till they have decided what freedom means. The immediate occasion of these questionings is the attempted exclusion of five Socialist members duly elected to the Legislature of the State of New York. According to the New York Nation, the Speaker of the Assembly informed the Socialists that they had been "elected on a platform that is absolutely inimical to the best interests of the State of New York and of the United States." This may or may not be true, but, as American newspapers themselves point out, it is what every party says of every

other. "Free" government, of course, means that however bad we deem the views of our opponents we do not, if we happen to have the power, seek to prevent their expression. We abide by a Constitution which gives alike to them and to ourselves certain opportunities for getting our views represented in the governing body of the State, and we trust to public discussion and to the progress of events itself to discriminate between the false and the true. We think also that this process, while consolidating the true view, compels the false to purge itself of its worst errors and to get on to speaking terms with reason and good sense.

These elements of constitutional sense are of course always more difficult to maintain in times of great emotional excitement such as the present. We have no ground for any pharisaic self-complacency about our own English liberties, which have been torn and rent sufficiently by the war mind. But more than one observer reports that in the United States the inroads have gone even deeper than here. Where in England distinguished men were sent to prison for six months—nominally for some technical offence against the

Defence of the Realm Act, really for criticism of the war—in America the corresponding punishment has been penal servitude even up to periods of twenty years. America—in no such imminent danger as we ran in 1917-18—has proved less, not more, tolerant of criticism and protest. The difference has been set out and in some degree explained by Mr. J. A. Hobson in a singularly interesting article in the (London) Nation. Mr. Hobson shows how much more sociable and gregarious an animal the American is than ourselves, how much more equality and uniformity there is in American life, and how the American ideal has come to be rather one of identity of character than of personal independence. For an Englishman, says Mr. Hobson, the currency of liberty is "the permission to think, feel, and act differently from his fellows, the toleration of eccentricity or nonconformity." No one is better aware than Mr. Hobson that this is not the be-all and end-all of liberty; but he is perfectly true to fact in maintaining that to us in this country it is the starting-point. Now, the American starting-point, according to his analysis, is quite different. To the American, liberty is the right to share to the full in the kind of life generally admired. In reality it is much more like equality of opportunity than what we call liberty. Now, with us equality (except as an ideal of the philosophers) is a new-born creation of the war. We really "discovered" equality when everyone had to get a sugar-rat. We have never understood it as it has been understood in America or in France. But equality is a very essential part of real democracy, and on this side both those great nations have been far in advance of us.

On the other hand equality as it operates in America appears in Mr. Hobson's analysis to be very unenviable to just and personal independence, and to be a part of the processes which are welding the millions into a uniform mass and subjecting the individual to what is called the "mass mind." It is indeed clear to the foreign observer that the people of the United States—spite of the ancestral Puritan individualism—are more readily capable of being set in motion in some determinate direction as a whole, and move, once started, with a greater momentum than we. They could swing over from neutrality to intervention more readily and with greater solidarity. The mass power is shown conspicuously in the adoption of prohibition, as it is shown also in that intolerance of opposition from which our discussion started. Who will deny that this capacity for swift united action has its good side? Who will question that it makes a people capable of responding to great ideas and carrying vast and difficult designs of policy to a successful end? The other side of the matter is that popular emotion may be violent and irrational. It can be perverted to their own uses by unscrupulous men. We have enough of mass emotion here to understand the danger. The only safeguard is the "still, small voice," which is at best difficult enough to hear in the rush of the emotional wind, but is at least allowed utterance as long as there is some respect for personal independence and it is still conceived to be a man's duty to think for himself. What some reflecting Americans, and Mr. Hobson with them, seem to fear is that this respect is no longer felt, and that, far from making a principle of liberty of judgment and utterance, there is a disposition to make a principle of its denial. Fortunately, for a nation to be aware of a danger is the first step to averting it. We may hope that American psychology, which in recent years has had so much to say of the herd-mind and the psychology of crowds, will begin to apply its analysis to the arts of resisting these forces. Formidable as it may be, the mass mind is something of the nature of a hobgoblin. There is an element of illusion in its overwhelming onset, and a handful of clear-sighted, resolute men have often held the breach against it. America, like the rest of us, will very slowly apply its analysis to the arts of resisting these forces.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

For a.s. Mentor, 27 April for "Trafalgar" and London.—Von. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. O. Wolfe, Master. Chatham, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Donald, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Macdonald, Capt. and Mrs. Skilton, Mrs. Harry Wood, Miss Wood, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Simpson, Miss Olan, Leys, Mr. E. A. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. M. and Mrs. New man, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Higham, Eric General Bruce, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Ringer, Miss Jonebery, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Long.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The war resulted in an expansion of the paper currency of the world from seven and a quarter billions of dollars in July, 1914, to nearly forty billions in November, 1918, when the war ended. Between then and December, 1919, there was a further expansion of eleven billions, showing what monetary history has always shown, that currency inflation is easier to continue than to stop. These figures were compiled by Mr. O. P. Austin, chief statistician of the National City Bank of New York. The important feature of them is the relationship shown between the paper currency issued and the gold reserve back of it. This has declined from an average gold reserve for the principal countries of the world of 70 per cent. before the war to 18.4 per cent. in November, 1918, to 13.7 in Dec., 1919. The Bolshevik currency issued in Russia as fast as the printing press could turn it out is not included in these figures. For the principal belligerent countries outside of Russia the changes in the percentage of gold reserve to note issues have been as follows:—

	July 1914	Nov. 1918	Dec. 1919
Austria-Hungary	54.8	7	.5
France	62.0	11.2	9.6
Germany	43.2	15.0	3.5
Great Britain	134.6	25.6	22.9
Italy	70.0	9.8	7.5
United States	59.6	63.2	52.3

This shows the comparatively strong position of the United States in regard to its paper currency. Argentina, Holland, Japan, Spain, Greece, and New Zealand were the only countries which had a higher gold reserve last December. The average reserve for the Allied countries was then 17.1 per cent.; for the Central Powers it was only 1.7 per cent., and for the principal neutrals 5.9 per cent. For all countries it was 13.7 per cent. Back of \$50,783,000,000 of paper currency outstanding in December, there was \$6,649,000,000 of gold. This was a growth from \$4,874,000,000 gold reserve in 1914, due to the drawing of gold into the central banks from several different sources. The United States gained more than a billion of this gold. The rest went to neutrals, to Japan, and Great Britain. Practically all the other belligerents lost gold, either during the war or in the early months following the Armistice.—World's Work.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Rear-Admiral J. C. Armstrong, promoted to that rank and retired at his own request within the week, served thirty-six years afloat. As a midshipman on the gunboat "Opal," he served in the suppression of a native outbreak in the New Hebrides, 1899, was in command of the destroyer "Hart," China Squadron, during the Boxer Rebellion, 1900, and also commanded the gunboat "Lapwing," East Indies Squadron, in the suppression of the gun-running chow which in 1902 caused much trouble off the Somali coast. For his services in China he received the medal with clasps. He commanded the battleship "London" in the early part of the war, and afterwards was Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard. Lieutenant R. G. Chichester has been appointed to the "Tilapia," one of the two depot ships of the submarine fleet on the China Station. Lieutenant Chichester's career in the Royal Navy began in 1913. He was a midshipman on the "Minotaur," flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas H. M. Jerram, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, so that he is no stranger to it.

Lieutenant G. D. W. Turner has been posted to the "Tamar," receiving ship at Hongkong for duty. Lieutenant Turner was appointed to the Royal Navy Reserve originally, and was a sub-lieutenant of six years' service when the late war broke out. He was appointed to the "Antrim" (flagship of Rear-Admiral W. C. Pakenham), and saw much service with that ship and the Light Squadron with which she served.

On the 3rd prox., Captain J. D. Allen, C.B., will commission the light cruiser "Antrim" for service as signal and wireless telegraphy experimental ship at Portsmouth. Captain Allen was in command of the light cruiser "Kent," China Squadron, when the late war commenced, and at the Battle of the Falklands his ship—sunk the Hun cruiser "Nürnberg," and so strained herself in whacking up her record speed that it proved her own undoing.

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. Phone No. 3518.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on March 17—

Raw material prices at New York have shown a steady upward tendency as a result of the improvement in sterling exchange, further reports of bad weather and shortage of labour having delayed the new crop preparations, and, in the latter part of the week, an increased trade demand. At Liverpool, the opening of the week was marked by a sharp fall, spot being reduced 114 points on the 10th inst. This has been partly recovered, however, although the trend of values continued downward owing to the effect of the exchange, but at the close a distinctly stronger tone has set in. The military coup in Germany and reports of civil war there had an unfavourable effect on prices generally as it was feared that the recent improved prospects of a resumption of the German cotton industries would meet with a serious setback; this effect has however proved to be only temporary. Egyptian cotton has again shown a much stronger tone and with fairly heavy buying all positions have rapidly advanced. In the yarn and cloth sections there is little change to report. Probably as a result of the downward movement in cotton values and the effect of the fall in silver on both China and India, enquiry is on a much more restricted scale, and the resulting turnover has been quite unimportant. Our market has in fact been exceptionally quiet but producers generally are quite undisturbed by this prevalent inaction. The quietness is indeed generally regarded as a welcome respite after a period of business activity rising to the point of repletion on the part of both buyers and sellers, and all alike seem content to await further developments. It might have been expected that yarn prices would be eased as a result of cheaper cotton, but this has not proved to be the case, spinners' quotations remaining unchanged and, if anything, firmer. Cloth prices also remain firm and strong. Silver has again been affected by the fluctuations in the New York exchange, falling sharply 25/8d. and 5/11d. respectively on the 10th and 11th inst. owing to the improvement in sterling, and later owing to a decline, a slight recovery took place, but this has been lost with a further drop of 23/8d. yesterday. The fall has been accentuated by further Continental selling.

BY MELLSTOCK CROSS AT THE YEARS' END.

(By THOMAS HARDY, O.M.)

Why go the east road now?
That way a youth went on a morrow
After mirth, and he brought back
Sorrow
Painted upon his brow:
Why go the east road now?
Why go the north road now?
Torn, leaf-strewn, as if scoured by
foemen—
Once edging fells of my forefok
yeomen—
Stalwart peers of the plow
Why go the north road now?
Why go the west road now?
Thence to us came she, bosom-burn-
ing.
Welcome with joyousness return-
ing.
She sleeps under the bough:
Why go the west road now?
Why go the south road now?
That way marched they some are for-
getting—
Stark to the moon left, past regretting
Loves who have falsed their
vow.
Why go the south road now?
Why go any road now?
White stands the handpost for brisk
onbearers,
"Halt!" is the word for wan-cheeked
farers
Musing on Whither and How.
Why go any road now?
Such are for new feet now:
Hark! there to chit-chat, kisses,
laughter:
Yea, there be plenty to go hereafter.
By these ways, I trow!
They are for new feet now.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.
THE name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep-seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets
&c., in our cold stores. The only safe method
of keeping them during the Summer months.
For full particulars apply to the Secretary.

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd.



VACUUM FLASKS. VACUUM JARS.

Outdoors and indoors ICY-HOT Products are necessities. Everyone has constant need of them when autoing, on all outings and in the home. Keep hot or cold food and drinks hot 24 hours without fire, cold 3 days without ice.

VACUUM FLASKS.

Case enamelled in imitation of leather, supplied in either green or black. Nickel-plated shoulder and drinking cup.

Pint size - \$3.50
Quart size - \$5.75

All nickel-plated brass case with corrugations to prevent slipping from the hand.

Pint Corrugated - \$5.75
Quart Corrugated - \$7.50

Enamelled ICY-HOT Jar.

Keep solid foods hot or ice frozen. Can be used also for liquids. Wide mouth to permit insertion of spoon.

Case black enamelled; shoulder and cup nickel-plated.

Pint - \$6.10
Quart - \$7.50

SINGLE CASES.

Made of the best genuine leather, lined, beautifully sewed, strong and well made throughout. Rich and elegant in appearance and very durable.

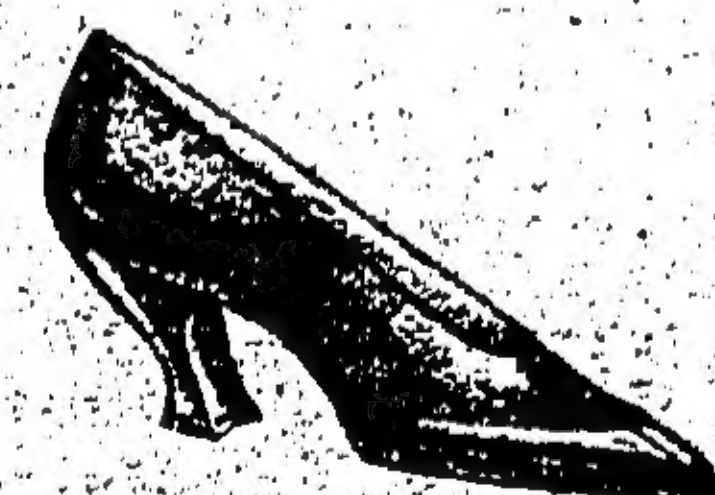
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Quart \$7.50

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